

# M A S

Socrates,  
Truth's early champion, martyr for his God. *Thomson.*  
To MARTYR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To put to death for virtue.  
2. To murder; to destroy.  
You could not beg for grace.  
Hark wretches, how I mean to martyr you:  
This one hand yet is left to cut your throats. *Shakespeare.*  
If to every common funeral,  
By your eyes martyr'd, such grace were allow'd,  
Your face would wear not patches, but a cloud. *Suckling.*  
MARTYRDOM. *n. f.* [from martyr.] The death of a martyr;  
the honour of a martyr.  
If an infidel should pursue to death an heretick professing  
Christianity only for Christian profession sake, could we deny  
unto him the honour of martyrdom? *Hooker, b. v.*  
Now that he hath left no higher degree of earthly honour,  
he intends to crown their innocency with the glory of  
martyrdom. *Bacon.*  
Herod, whose unblest  
Hand, O! what dares not jealous greatness? tore  
A thousand sweet babes from their mother's breast,  
The blooms of martyrdom. *Crashaw.*  
What mists of providence are these,  
So faints, by supernatural pow'r set free,  
Are left at last in martyrdom to die. *Dryden.*  
MARTYROLOGY. *n. f.* [martyrologie, Fr. martyrologium, Lat.]  
A register of martyrs.  
In the Roman martyrology we find at one time many thou-  
sand martyrs destroyed by Dioclesian, being met together in a  
church, rather than escape by offering a little incense at their  
coming out. *Stillingfleet.*  
MARTYROLOGIST. *n. f.* [martyrologiste, French.] A writer of  
martyrology.  
MARVEL. *n. f.* [merveille, French.] A wonder; any thing  
astonishing. Little in use.  
A marvel it were, if a man could espy, in the whole scrip-  
ture, nothing which might breed a probable opinion, that  
divine authority was the same way inclinable. *Hooker.*  
I am scarce in breath, my lord.  
—No marvel, you have to bestir'd your valour; you  
cowardly scall! *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
No marvel  
My lord protector's hawks do towre so well. *Shakespeare.*  
MARVEL of Peru. A flower. *Ains.*  
To MARVEL. *v. n.* [merveille, French.] To wonder; to be  
astonished. Disused.  
You make me marvel. *Shakespeare.*  
Harry, I do not only marvel where thou spendest thy time,  
but also how thou art accompanied. *Shakespeare.*  
—The army marvelled at it. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
The countries marvelled at thee for thy songs, proverbs,  
and parables. *Ecclus. xlvii. 17.*  
MARVELLOUS. *adj.* [merveilleux, French.]  
1. Wonderful; strange; astonishing.  
She has a marvellous white hand, I must confess. *Shakespeare.*  
This is the Lord's doing; it is marvellous in our eyes. *Psal. cxviii. 23.*  
2. Surpassing credit.  
The marvellous fable includes whatever is supernatural, and  
especially the machines of the gods. *Pope's Pref. to the Iliad.*  
3. The marvellous is used, in works of criticism, to express any  
thing exceeding natural power, opposed to the probable.  
MARVELLOUSLY. *adv.* [from marvellous.] Wonderfully;  
strangely.  
You look not well, feignior Antonio;  
You have too much respect upon the world;  
They lose it that do buy it with much care. *Shakespeare.*  
Believe me, you are marvellously chang'd. *Shakespeare.*  
The encouragement of his two late successes, with which  
he was marvellously elated. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
MARVELLOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from marvellous.] Wonderfulness;  
strangeness; astonishingness.  
MA'SCULINE. *adj.* [masculin, Fr. masculinus, Latin.]  
1. Male; not female.  
Pray God, she prove not masculine ere long! *Shakespeare.*  
His long beard noteth the air and fire, the two masculine  
elements exercising their operation upon nature being the fe-  
minine. *Peacham on Drawing.*  
O! why did God,  
Creator wife! that peopl'd highest heav'n  
With spirits masculine, create at last  
This novelty on earth, this fair defect  
Of nature? *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*  
2. Resembling man; virile; not soft; not effeminate.  
You find something bold and masculine in the air and pos-  
ture of the first figure, which is that of virtue. *Addison.*  
3. [In grammar.] It denotes the gender appropriated to the  
male kind in any word, though not always expressing sex.  
MA'SCULINELY. *adv.* [from masculine.] Like a man.  
Aurelia tells me, you have done most masculinely,  
And play the orator. *Benj. Johnson's Catiline.*

# M A S

MA'SCULINENESS. *n. f.* [from masculine.] Manniness; male  
figure or behaviour.  
MASH. *n. f.* [mache, Dutch.]  
1. The space between the threads of a net, commonly written  
mesh.  
To defend one's self against the stings of bees, have a net  
knit with so small mashes, that a bee cannot get through.  
Mortimer's Husbandry.  
2. Any thing mingled or beaten together into an undistingui-  
shed or confused body. [from mischen, Dutch, to mix, or mas-  
cher, French.]  
3. A mixture for a horse.  
Put half a peck of ground malt into a pale, then put to it  
as much scalding water as will wet it well; stir it about for  
half an hour till the water is very sweet, and give it the horse  
lukewarm: this mash is to be given to a horse after he has  
taken a purge, to make it work the better; or in the time  
of great sickness, or after hard labour. *Farrier's Dict.*  
When mares foal, they feed them with mashes, and other  
moist food. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
To MASH. *v. a.* [masher, French.]  
1. To beat into a confused mass.  
The pressure would be intolerable, and they would even  
mash themselves and all things else apieces. *More.*  
To break the claw of a lobster, clap it between the sides  
of the dining-room door: thus you can do it without mash-  
ing the meat. *Swift's Directions to the Footman.*  
2. To mix malt and water together in brewing.  
What was put in the first mashing-tub draw off, as also  
that liquor in the second mashing-tub. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
MASK. *n. f.* [masque, French.]  
1. A cover to disguise the face; a visor.  
Now love pulled off his mask, and shewed his face unto  
her, and told her plainly that he was his prisoner. *Sidney.*  
Since she did neglect her looking-glass,  
And throw her sun-expelling mask away;  
The air hath star'd the roses in her cheeks,  
And pitch'd the lily tincture of her face. *Shakespeare.*  
Could we suppose that a mask represented never to natu-  
rally the general humour of a character, it can never suit  
with the variety of passions that are incident to every gen-  
eral person in the whole course of a play. *Addison on Italy.*  
2. Any pretence or subterfuge.  
Too plain thy nakedness of soul espy'd,  
Why dost thou strive the conscious shame to hide,  
By masks of eloquence, and veils of pride? *Prior.*  
3. A festive entertainment, in which the company is masked.  
Will you prepare for this masque to-night. *Shakespeare.*  
4. A revel; a piece of mummery; a wild buffle.  
They in the end agreed,  
That at a masque and common revelling,  
Which was ordain'd, they should perform the deed. *Daniel.*  
This thought might lead me through this world's vain  
masks.  
Content, though blind, had I no other guide. *Milton.*  
5. A dramatick performance, written in a tragick stile without  
attention to rules or probability.  
Thus I have broken the ice to invention, for the lively re-  
presentation of floods and rivers necessary for our painters and  
poets in their pictures, poems, comedies, and masks. *Peacham.*  
To MASK. *v. a.* [masquer, French.]  
1. To disguise with a mask or visor.  
What will grow out of such errors as go masked under the  
cloke of divine authority, impossible it is that ever the wit of  
man should imagine, till time have brought forth the fruits of  
them. *Hooker.*  
'Tis not my blood  
Wherein thou see'st me masked. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
Him he knew well, and guess'd that it was he;  
But being mask'd he was not sure. *Shakespeare.*  
The old Vatican Terence has, at the head of every scene, the  
figures of all the persons, with their particular disguises; and  
I saw in the Villa di Mattheo an antique statue masked, which  
was perhaps designed for Gnatho in the eunuch, for it agrees  
exactly with the figure he makes in the manuscript. *Addison.*  
2. To cover; to hide.  
I to your assistance do make love,  
Masking the business from the common eye,  
For sundry weighty reasons. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
As when a piece of wanton lawn,  
A thin aerial veil is drawn  
O'er beauty's face, seeming to hide,  
More sweetly shows the blushing bride:  
A foul whose intellectual beams  
No mists do mask, no lazy fumes. *Crashaw.*  
To MASK. *v. n.*  
1. To revel; to play the mummer.  
Thy gown? Why, ay; come, taylor, let us see't;  
What making stuff's here! *Shakespeare.*  
Masking habits, and a borrow'd name,  
Contrive to hide my plenitude of shame. *Prior.*  
2. To be disguised any way. *MA'SKER.*

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MA'SKER. *n. f.* [from mask.] One who revels in a mask; a  
mummer.  
Tell false Edward,  
That Lewis of France is sending over masters,  
To revel it with him and his new bride. *Shakespeare.*  
Let the scenes abound with light, and let the masters that  
are to come down from the scene have some motions upon  
the scene before their coming down. *Bacon.*  
The masters come late, and I think will stay,  
Like fairies, till the cock crow them away. *Donne.*  
MA'SON. *n. f.* [maçon, French; mactio, low Latin.] A builder  
with stone.  
Many find a reason very wittily before the thing be true;  
that the materials being left rough, are more manageable in  
the mason's hand than if they had been smooth. *Watson.*  
A mason that makes a wall meets with a stone that wants  
no cutting, and places it in his work. *More.*  
MA'SONRY. *n. f.* [maçonnerie, Fr.] The craft or performance of  
a mason.  
MASQUERA'DE. *n. f.* [from masque.]  
1. A diversion in which the company is masked.  
What guards the purity of melting maids,  
In courtly balls, and midnight masquerades,  
Safe from the treach'rous friend, and daring spark,  
The glance by day, the whisper in the dark. *Pope.*  
2. Disguise.  
I was upon the frolic this evening, and came to visit thee  
in masquerade. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
Truth, of all things the plainest and sincerest, is forced to  
gain admittance to us in disguise, and court us in masquerade.  
Fulton on the Classics.  
To MASQUERA'DE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To go in disguise.  
A freak took an ass in the head, and away he goes into  
the woods, masquerading up and down in a lion's skin.  
L'Estrange's Fables.  
2. To assemble in masks.  
I find that our art hath not gained much by the happy re-  
vival of masquerading among us. *Swift.*  
MASQUERA'DER. *n. f.* [from masquerade.] A person in a mask.  
The most dangerous sort of cheats are but masqueraders un-  
der the vizor of friends. *L'Estrange.*  
MASS. *n. f.* [masse, Fr. massa, Latin.]  
1. A body; a lump; a continuous quantity.  
If it were not for these principles the bodies, of the earth,  
planets, comets, sun, and all things in them, would grow  
cold and freeze, and become inactive masses. *Newton's Opt.*  
Some passing into their pores, others adhering in lumps or  
masses to their outides, to as wholly to cover and involve it  
in the mass they together constituted. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*  
2. A large quantity.  
Thy sumptuous buildings, and thy wife's attire,  
Have cost a mass of publick treasury. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
He had spent a huge mass of treasure in transporting his  
army. *Davies on Ireland.*  
3. Bulk; vast body.  
The Creator of the world would not have framed so huge  
a mass of earth but for some reasonable creatures to have their  
habitation. *Abbot's Description of the World.*  
This army of such mass and charge,  
Led by a delicate and tender prince. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
He discovered to me the richest mines which the Spaniards  
have, and from whence all the mass of gold that comes into  
Spain is drawn. *Raleigh's Essays.*  
4. Congeries; assemblage indistinct.  
The whole knowledge of groups, of the lights and sha-  
dows, and of those masses which Titian calls a bunch of  
grapes, is, in the prints of Rubens, exposed clearly to the  
light. *Dryden.*  
At distance, through an artful glass,  
To the mind's eye things well appear;  
They lose their forms, and make a mass  
Confus'd and black, if brought too near. *Prior.*  
Where flowers grow, the ground at a distance seems cover-  
ed with them, and we must walk into it before we can dis-  
tinguish the several weeds that spring up in such a beautiful  
mass of colours. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
5. Gross body; the general.  
Comets have power over the gross and mass of things; but  
they are rather gazed upon than wisely observed in their ef-  
fects. *Bacon's Essays.*  
Where'er thou art, he is; th' eternal mind  
Acts through all places; is to none confin'd:  
Fills ocean, earth, and air, and all above,  
And through the universal mass do move. *Dryden.*  
The mass of the people have opened their eyes, and will  
not be governed by Clodius and Curio at the head of their  
myrmidons. *Swift.*  
If there is not a sufficient quantity of blood and strength  
of circulation, it may infect the whole mass of the fluids.  
Arbutnot on Aliment.  
6. [Missa, Latin.] The service of the Romish church.

# M A S

Burnished gold is that manner of gilding which we see in  
old parchment and mass books, done by monks and priests;  
who were very expert herein. *Peacham on Drawing.*  
He infers, that then Luther must have been unpardonably  
wicked in using masses for fifteen years. *Atterbury.*  
To MASS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To celebrate mass.  
All their massing furniture almost they took from the law,  
least having an altar and a priest they should want vestments.  
Hooker, b. iv.  
To MASS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] It seems once to have signi-  
fied to thicken; to strengthen.  
They feared the French might, with filling or massing the  
house, or else by fortifying, make such a piece as might an-  
noy the haven. *Hayward.*  
MASSACRE. *n. f.* [massacre, French, from mazzare, Italian.]  
1. Carnage; slaughter; butchery; indiscriminate destruction.  
Of whom such massacre  
Make they, but of their brethren, men of men. *Milton.*  
Slaughter grows murder, when it goes too far,  
And makes a massacre what was a war. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*  
2. Murder.  
The tyrannous and bloody act is done;  
The most arch deed of piteous massacre,  
That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*  
To MASSACRE. *v. a.* [massacrer, French, from the noun.]  
To butcher; to slaughter indiscriminately.  
I'll find a day to massacre them all,  
And raze their faction, and their family. *Shakespeare.*  
Christian religion, now crumbled into fractions, may, like  
dust, be irrecoverably dissipated, if God do not counterme-  
us, or we recover so much sobriety as to forbear to massacre  
what we pretend to love. *Decay of Piety.*  
After the miserable slaughter of the Jews, at the destruction  
of Jerusalem, they were scattered into all corners, oppressed  
and detested, and sometimes massacred and extirpated. *Atterb.*  
MASSICOT. *n. f.* [French.]  
Massicot is cerus calcined by a moderate degree of fire; of  
this there are three sorts, the white, the yellow, and that of  
a golden colour, their difference arising from the different de-  
grees of fire applied in the operation. White massicot is of a  
yellowish white, and is that which has received the least cal-  
cination; yellow massicot has received more, and gold-coloured  
massicot still more; all of them should be an impalpable  
powder, weighty and high-coloured: they are used in paint-  
ing. *Trevoux.*  
MA'SSINESS. *n. f.* [from massy, massive.] Weight; bulk;  
MA'SSIVENESS. *n. f.* ponderousness.  
It was more notorious for the daintiness of the provision  
which he served in it, than for the massiness of the dish.  
Hakewill on Providence.  
MA'SSIVE. *adj.* [massif, French.] Heavy; weighty; pon-  
derous; bulky; continuous.  
If you would hurt,  
Your swords are now too massy for your strength,  
And will not be uplifted. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
Perhaps these few stones and sling, used with invocation of  
the Lord of Hosts, may countervail the massive armour of  
the uncircumcised Philistine. *Government of the Tongue.*  
No sideboards then with gilded plate were press'd,  
No sweating slaves with massy dishes dress'd. *Dryden.*  
The more gross and massive parts of the terrestrial globe,  
the strata of stone, owe their present order to the deluge.  
Woodward's Nat. Hist.  
If these liquors or glasses were so thick and massy that no  
light could get through them, I question not but that they  
would, like all other opaque bodies, appear of one and the  
same colour in all positions of the eye. *Newton's Opticks.*  
Th' intrepid Theban hears the bursting sky,  
Sees yawning rocks in massy fragments fly,  
And views astonish'd from the hills afar,  
The floods descending, and the wat'ry war. *Pope's Statius.*  
Swift the signal giv'n,  
They start away, and sweep the massy mound  
That runs around the hill. *Thomson's Spring.*  
MAST. *n. f.* [mast, mât, French; mæpe, Saxon.]  
1. The beam or post raised above the vessel, to which the sail  
is fixed.  
Ten masts attach'd make not the altitude  
That thou hast perpendicularly fallen. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
He dropp'd his anchors, and his oars he ply'd;  
Furl'd every sail, and drawing down the mast,  
His vessel moor'd. *Dryden's Homer.*  
2. The fruit of the oak and beech.  
The oaks bear masts, the briars scarlet hips;  
The bounteous housewife, nature, on each bush  
Lays her full masts before you. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*  
Trees that bear mast, and nuts, are more lasting than those  
that bear fruits; as oaks and beeches last longer than apples  
and pears. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 583.*  
When sheep fed like men upon acorns, a shepherd drove  
his flock into a little oak wood, and up he went to shake  
them down some masts. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
The